

A POST

FROM

SCOTLAND:

OR,

A TRVE RELATION OF

The Kings going to Parliament

in Scotland the 19. of August. 1641,

WITH THE

SPEECHES

OF MY LORD OF ARGILE,

And my Lord HVMES,

WITH HIS

MAJESTIES ANSWER TO

their REQUESTS.



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Hollis fund

AT THE RELATION OF
The King going to Parliament
in 1547 the 1st of Henry 8th

SP E C H E S

OF THE LORD OF CHANCERY

AND OF THE CHANCERY

WITH HIS

Majesty's answer to

their REQUESTS

1547

THE FIRST PART



A Post from SCOTLAND.

At the Kings arrivall into Scotland,

There was great mirth and merriment, and great was his entertainment in the City of Edenborough, but after he had rested himselfe (a thing very requisite, after so tedious a Iourney) they most humbly requested him that hee would bee pleased to grace their Parliament with his presence, he very willingly granted them their desire, and forthwith he went along with them, and thus was the manner of his going.

THere was one appointed to goe before him to make roome, for the Multitude came in throngs to see his Majesty, all crying, as he passed by them, in their owne language, *God save King Charles, God save our King:* Next to him which made roome came our King, my Lord Humes going on his right hand, and my Lord of Argile on his left hand, the rest of the Nobility, and those which were of the *Parliament House*, followed according to their Degrees, but much adoe they had to goe to the House, the desire of the People was so great to see their *Soveraigne*.

When they were come to the Parliament House, there stood a Noble-mans Son, who as yet goes to schoole, and saluted his Majesty with a Latine Oration, which he

tooke most grecciously, and thanked them all for their kindnesse, and good-will; then they entred into the Parliament House, and when they were seated, my Lord of Argile began to speake as followeth.

Most renowned *Soveraigne*, and the rest of this Honourable House of Parliament, by your leaves and favours, I would speake somewhat, which I am backed on to speake by the *Commonalty*, and they are things of such necessarie consequence, that I am bold to say, that I am proud to be employed in what they have requested me to doe.

First, They most earnestly desire that some Order might be taken for the setting of *Church-governement*; for as yet they say that it hangeth like a paire of scales upon an even beame, neither yeelding this way or that way; and, in my conceit, their request is but reasonable; For if the head bee out of order, the whole body is sure to feele the smart of it, our Church hath bin a long time sicke of *Sinne & Heresie*, and untill it bee purged of those superfluous *Excrements*, which have caused those *botches, boyles*, and swellings, the body is like to be but in a little ease. Religion is that fountaine from which all goodnesse floweth, and if we should leave the fountaine putrified, we must expect to have muddie channels: if the Sun deny to shew his light, we must expect nought but a gloomy day: what can we expect then but a darkenesse of ignorance, if Religion

gion be not enthroned, which is a light to our eyes,
and a lantern to our feet?

Secondly, they desire earnestly that our Armies might be disbanded, for, say they, we are as they are, and they are as we are, liege people; then let us not live as Infidels but as Christians, not as enemies but as friends; for if the members of the bodie naturall should be at variance the head would feeble as great a part of their greife as our selves, should the hands deenie to feed the mouth, the feet to carry the bodie, all this while is the head in as great or greater distresse then either of the other members. just so it fareth now with us, for we that are like people falling out, and becoming enemies as it were the one to the other, our King being our head & governor cannot chuse but be much distressed at it, but God forbid that I should dive so farre into a Kings secrets; for this reason also it is expedient that we throw away our Armes and embrace each other because warre is the confusion of most Countries where it comes, especially civill wars when we shall onely strive to lay wast and spoyle one another which are neighbours, for warre is married to famine, and wherefoever he draweth his sword to kill, she brings in her meager companions to destroy.

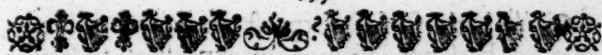
Thus have I performed my taske which was imposed on me by the Commonaltye, desiring you that you would send them your answer so soone as you please.

My Lord Humes his SPEECH.

Then rose up my Lord Humes, telling them that the Commonalty had imposed a taske likewise on him, and thus he began.

THE Commons of Scotland bad me say, that they have lived a long time without Trafficke with England, to the great empoverishing of them; wherefore they most earnestly request you all by me, that you would be pleased to stop up this breach of peace betweene them and us, for they viz. The Commons of Scotland, doe even groane under the weight of this burthen: These things they by me most earnestly request; which in my conceit are but reasonable; for Peace is to bee cherished at all times, and warre to be hated and abandoned, as a sinne unpardonable, thus in few words, I close up all, because I know there are things of greater import to be thought upon

HIS



His Majesties Answer.

I Must commend the care and wisdom of my Subjects, but I cannot tell to which of these vertues to give the greatest praise, that you begin with the feeling of *Church-government*, it is also my chiefe desire. *Ab Iona Bern. ripium*, Take your beginning from God, and strive to establish Religion, and I doubt not, but, that the event will follow as good, as good may be. Man is onely capable of Religion, but he doth not hold this singular *Privilegiu* by his owne acquisition and purchase, but from a forraine bounty; which the divine Founder doth not alone reveale to us by his sacred Interpreters, but the best tempered spirits, amongst the Philosophers and Schoole-men, have told us as much; Nay, the Poets themselves after all their inspirations, and high Raptures give man but a very little of his owne.

— *Deus ipse facit animumque ministrat.*

Now am I abundantly glad to see that my Subjects are so willing to have *Church-government* settled, &c for the thing I refer it into your own hands, desiring you not to procrastinate this businesse, but doe it with all the speed as possible you can; My intentions are cleere, I would faine have all things suire to the best.

As for the disbanding of the Armies, it is a great desire of mine; for you have even in that request, unfolded my bosome-thoughts, but my Lord of
Argile

Argile hath so fully exprest the danger of warre, that hee hath not left mee any expression to speake any further.

But now concerning my Lord *Humes* his Speech, wherein by him the *Commons* doe desire Traffike with *England*, as they have had with them heretofore, *God forbid but it should be so*, and I hope that all things will come to such a conclusion ere long time be spent, that you shall be all one again, as you have bin heretofore: Me thinkes I see those Clouds of Distraction, which have a long time overshadowed the Sun of Peace to flye away. So after this, and many other things which were done, as passing of Bills, and examining of Causes, they broke up for that day, and most of the Nobility of *Scotland* accompanied the King home unto his Palace, where he was most lovingly entreated, and kindly entertained.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FINIS.

